tion of this one fact alone will save many dollars in road metal. If put on at the proper time a larger aggregate can be used, resulting in a sturdier road. If the surface is not in the proper condition to receive a larger aggregate it will roll

around on top and be very objectionable.

The principle of dragging and planing is so well known among all road men I am purposely omitting any further mention of it. The best way to have a smooth stone road is to keep it smooth. Once a stone road surface gets rough it is difficult to get it back in good condition. Great care should be taken that all stone surfaces go into the summer in a smooth condition. During the summer months a stone surface gets almost like concrete in hardness and a drag or maintainer can not have the smoothing action it would have on a gravel road. A stone surface is not so subject to "chatter bumps" as is a gravel road. This is one of its advantages.

While having many good qualities, the stone surface has some objectionable features. In summer the dust is very objectionable, both to the travelers' comfort and safety, and to the people living along the road. The farmer's crops, especially his forage crops, adjacent to the road are practically ruined if a rain does not immediately precede his harvest. The dust will penetrate into the houses and cause housekeepers

much annoyance.

In conclusion, remember that stone can make an excellent road if properly selected, applied and manipulated. Have clearly in mind what you want when selecting your quarry, the condition of your road when applying the metal and forecast the season's demands when manipulating it. A stone road going into the summer as a smooth road is more likely to stay smooth. Finally if a road is smooth, as far as the traveling public is concerned, many other defects are readily forgiven.

REPORT OF NOBLE COUNTY HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT (1927)

By M. L. Latta, Superintendent.

								٠,	ľ	y j)€	98	5	0	ť	J	\$ 04	ac	15	5				
Gravel																							212.61	miles
Gravel	ar	nd	(Š)r	ıc	re	te	е.					ì									12.17	miles
Concre	te																						26.64	miles
Brick																							2.03	miles
Stone				ì																			6.02	miles
																						_		
m	. 1																						050 47	:1og

Gravel used during year 1927. 33,387 yards 3.75 miles of construction. 8,926 28.94 miles of resurfacing. 20,661 Patching. 3,800 Yards of gravel hauled with county trucks. 31,303 yards Yards of gravel hauled by hired trucks. 1,919 yards Yards of gravel hauled with teams by maintainers. 165 yards
Expense of Graveling
Gravel, dragline rental, gasoline, oil and wages
Total \$32,702.84
Construction Miles of road constructed in 1927
<u> </u>
Resurfacing Miles of road resurfaced
Maintenance
Grading, dragging, mowing, tarring, removing snow and patching.
Labor, gasoline, oil \$7,546.73 Noble truck repairs 971.83 Insurance on trucks 300.95 Repairing trucks at county garage 278.65 Graders and drags 658.41 Tarvia 69.10 Preparation at garage (Tarvia) 400.00 Lumber 120.00 Paint 73.78 Miscellaneous supplies 345.18 Miscellaneous labor 18.90 Office supplies 18.90

M. L. Latta Patching—3,635 cu. yds. @ 1.05.	2,566.37 3,816.48
Total	\$17,579.73
Actual maintenance, average cost per mile, \$68.22. Total maintenance including resurfacing, \$151.56 per mile. Grand Total	\$48,654.75

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Matt Foster,
President, County Highway Superintendents' Association,
Evansville, Ind.

For the past nine years I have been a regular attendant at the Annual Road School and will say that each year has shown improvement in the quality of the program offered. The school is growing rapidly in numbers also and we "old timers" are proud of the small contribution which we have been able to make towards the success of this annual affair.

I feel that Purdue University is rendering a great service to the state through this annual gathering of men interested in roads and streets. A great deal of the improvement that has come about on Indiana roads in the past few years can be attributed to the influence of this Road School, and the highway extension work under the auspices of the Purdue Engineering Extension Department. We road men of the state enjoy a great privilege in listening to these speakers of both local and national reputation on various subjects pertaining to our road work. In addition to this we have the opportunity of meeting men from all parts of the state engaged in the same kind of work which we are endeavoring to carry on. This gives us the opportunity of exchanging ideas with these men and in this way we pick up many helpful ideas that help us out in our own county work.

I understand that there have been a few cases where county officials refuse to attend the Road School because they felt that they could learn nothing from a program of this kind. I would like to say that any man who spends a week at one of these Road Schools without learning anything that will improve his ability and make it possible for him to do more economical work in his own home county is not fit to hold a county office.

It is not possible for us to take satisfactory notes on the different subjects presented during the week but Purdue has performed another real service to the road men of Indiana by